IN THE WHIRL OF POLITICS

Nebraska Promises a Much Larger Republican Vote than Heretofore.

How a Democratic Paper Regarded General Hovey's Candidacy Two Years Ago-Choice Items from Free-Trader Bynum's Speech.

Paul Vandervoort, a noted campaign-worker, living in Omaha, Neb., was in the city yesterday. He has been engaged by the national committee to stump this State and Michigan, and his coming here was due to a delay of telegrams bearing his instructions. He leaves to-morrow for Michigan. In reference to Republican prospects, he said last night to a Journal reporter. "I never have seen a campaign in which so much interest has been taken as in this one. Of course, in making this statement, I take into consideration the peculiar conditions in which the party finds the country. We have been enduring Democratic rule now for nearly four years, and that fact alone gives this fight for supremacy an aspect which has not existed since the war closed. But there seems to be a remarkable unity among Republicans all over the country. Probably there has never been such a demand for harmony, but it is a vital point which, very fortunately, is strongly marked at this critical

"Is Harrison's popularity growing?" he was "It is increasing every day. Right there in Dmaha there are any amount of Democrate who will support him. I could name Demoeratic office-holders and lawyers, if I so desired, who have openly declared their disgust at Cleveland and his administration." "How will Nebraska stand this year?"

"We will poll a much larger vote than we did in 1884, and Harrison will get a big majority. There is no doubt but that he will receive the largest that the State has ever given to any Republican candidate. The Nebraska delegates who went to the convention were approsed to be Blaine men, but it turned out that they were anti-Blaine, and they went over to Harrison long before his nomination was assured. I regard General Harrison as the only candidate since Grant's campaign of 1868 whose record alone would carry him through."

"Yes, and there is another point that has never yet been spoken of. The soldiers who returned from the war in 1865 have bad a great many sons, and these are now casting their first votes. General Logan once told me that he would rather run for the presidency in 1888 than any other year, for then a large vote from the veterans's sons would be poiled. General Harrison will receive the benefit of that vote."

Recognized Strength and Ability.

. The Evansville Journal is opening the books for the benefit of the Democratic Courier of that city, which is just now denouncing General Hovey for the sake of Matson. On the 30th July, 1886, the day after the Republican district convention that nominated General Hovey for Congress, the Courier contained this editorial relating to him under the caption, "Show Your

"The Republicans of the First congressional district assembled in the city yesterday, and nominated Gen. Alvin P. Hovey their candidate for Congress.

"Gen. Hovey is, perhaps, as well known as any resident of this district, and has filled more offices of distinction than any other man in southern Indiana. His abilities and character are admitted by men of all parties, and in selecting him as an opponent to Mr. McCullough our Republican friends have undoubtedly played the strongest card in their

"This nomination is a challenge to the best efforts of the Democracy of the First district. If Gen. Hovey is to be beaten it must be by a united and harmonious party, in which every individual member will lay aside any remnant of personal feeling that may have survived the Boonville convention, and start into the campaign with the determination to put forward his

strongest efforts. "Now is the time for every true Democrat to show the sincerity of his political faith, and to back it up with his best mettle."

On the 6th of August, the same year, the Courier had this in regard to General Hovey: "Nothing can be spoken in his praise as a gentleman or as a man of distinguished abilities that the Courier will not cordially indorse, and it may as well be understood now as at any other time that during the campaign upon which we have just entered this journal will treat General Hovey with the consideration due to him as one of the most distinguished of living Americans. But as the candidate of the Republican party we shall oppose him to the best of our ability in every honorable way. Personal attachments are not to be considered where great political consequences are at stake, and while we admire the man, the Courier will be his candid foe to the end, and will contest every inch of ground that lies between him and the

Bis Comrades Knew Him. The readiness with which the Republican State central committee meets the demands on it for speakers was shown last night on the receipt of a telegram from New Castle, where one, it stated, would be needed to-day on the occasion of General Hovey's visit to that city. The General himself will speak, but the crowd it is expected will be so large as to require another orator. M Dussey, of New York, was with Chair man Huston when the latter received the telegram, and after reading it, he said: "I will send you over there. Can you go?" "Certainly," replied the General, "I am ready

to go anywhere to help the cause along." "All right then," said Chairman Huston, and then turning to Secretary Dille: "Telegraph that General Bussey will be there at noon Mon-

This meeting will bring together two men who served together for a time during the war, for General Bussey commanded a brigade in General Hovey's division. "No one," said he last night, "had better opportunities than I for observing the soldierly qualities of General Hovey. He was courageous and skillful. He was a soldier every inch of him and nothing can be more absurd than to accuse him of cowardice. He was always eager to do his duty and never avoided a chance to do that which would make for him and his division an honorable record. General Hovey could not have done what the Democrats nonsensically charge against him without me knowing it, for I was in a position to receive the first intimation of saything of the kind. No, sir, General Hovey was a jbrave soldier, and anything to the contrary is false."

By num the Free-Trader. Bynum spoke to a crowd of about 400 people in the First ward Saturday night, and for an hour or more told his auditors what he knew about the blessings of free trade as promised in the Mills bill. He followed the line he took at the Haughville meeting, dealing in sophistical statements and conjuring phrases to mislead the workingmen from the logic of protection. He considered European manufacturers shrewder than those of his ewn country in seeking American trade, for they had to have it or shut up their mills.

All through his speech, upon referring to the Mills bill he used the pronoun we in a manper which suggested to many perhaps, that he had something to do with its origin. Referring to the Cobden Club he said that the report that the club was condemning Irish home rule was falsa. While he might criticise the club he

was not there to denounce it. "While down South," said he. "I asked the people how they lived without raising corn and wheat?" They replied that they got all they needed up North much cheaper than they could

The Feeling in Illinois.

Among the Grand Army men passing through last night was W. D. Matlock, of Mattoon, Ill., who said to a Journal reporter: "The recent elections have made Illinois Republicans jubilast while the Democrats are completely demoralized, and have about given up trying to accomplish anything in our State. At Mineral Springs, a short distance south of Mattoon, on the border of the Democratic stronghold, they recently billed a meeting for 10,000 people, and t is estimated that only from three to five hundred people were in attendance." "How is Cleveland regarded in your city!" the

reporter asked. 'He does not seem to inspire any enthusiasm. specially among Democratic soldiers. In our post of 150 members there are only two Democrats. and we seldom hear them say anything about Cleveland. The Irish are breaking away from him in my city. I have this from Irishmen, after studying the matter they to find wherein any the President has benefited their people. You might sum up the situation in Illinois by saying that we have plenty of corn

and Republicans." "Is there much changing of political views!" "What there is is a rincipally in favor of the Republican party. In Mattoon we have gained ever fifty in my ward and there are more to fol-

Jow. We recognize in Matteon the Indianapolis Journal as the best advocate of Republican ideas and principles in the United States, and we look upon it as our organ." Mr. Matlock will remain in the city to-day.

Mr. Floyd Says It Is False. Wm. T. Floyd, a colored man whom the Sentipel and Freeman have represented as being opposed to General Harrison because of a rersonal grievance, denounces the statement, and says that it is in keeping with other petty campaign lies circulated by the Democrats. On account of the lying of these papers in this instance, he says he is a stronger Harrison man than ever. He has no grievance whatever.

THE THRONGS OF VISITORS.

General Harrison Has Received Many Thousands Since He Was Nominated.

The record of the many delegations visiting General Harrison is an interesting one to notice. It was not twenty four hours after the news reached the city of the national convention's choice before the congratulatory telegrams and expressions began to roll in by the hundreds. Even in so short a time citizens collected into groups, and these groups formed into large delegations, by which calls were made both at the office and residence of the General. Before he had retired to rest the first night many hundred telegrams were received, and all personally opened and read. Among the first dispatches received was one from James G. Blaine, who was at the time enjoying his vacation among the hills of Scotland. As a matter of course the first two or three days after the nomination could not be devoted to any regularly-appointed receptions. Everything was done in a sort of general way, but the enthusiasm showed no signs of decreasing. Many of the Eastern delegates to the conven-

tion made it convenient to pass through the city on their return, and even Californians and others from the West paid their respects to the newly-named candidate. Formal expressions were received from the city bar and bankers, followed by delegations from Martinsville, Plainfield, Nobleaville, Kokomo and scores of neighboring cities. Not much time elapsed before the State central committee was pressed to its utmost with demands for dates for visits, so The General was formally notified of his nom-

ination, and dating from that time until he went on his vacation his days were almost entirely devoted to hand shaking and receptions. He has been waited upon by more than 50,000 people in delegations, exclusive of the immense number of private calls received, upon which no adequate estimate can be fixed. Among the delegations that have helped to swell this enormous figure were the following: Tippecanoe veterans of 1810, city, 100; commercial travelers of Indiana, 500; Wabash county, 100; Boone county, 2,200; Benton county, 400; railroad men, city, 900; Kokomo delegation, 600; Springfield, Ill., 600; Shelby county, 1,000; Chicago, Ill., 800 Paris and other points, Illinois, 2,000; Clay county miners, 2,000; Bloomington, Ill., 200; Clay county colored voters, 800; Kosciusko county, 1,000; Henry county, 2,000; Morgan county, 1,700; Montgomery county, 2,200; Clinton county, 1,000; Terre Haute railroad men, 700; Tippecanoe county, 1,500; Vanderburg county, 1,500; Hamilton county, 2,500; eastern Illinois, 3,000; Rush county, 2,000; Delaware county, 600; Decatur county, 2,000; Paxton, Ill., 400; Kankakee county, Ill., 300; Bellfontaine, O., 160; Johnson and Bartholomen counties, 3,500; Jackson ville, Ill., 2,000; commercial travelers, of Bloomington, Peoria and Danville, Itl., 500; commercial travelers of Lafayette and Terre Haute, 350. It will be understood that these comprise only the regularly organized delegations. No record has been kept of the number of smaller delegations, such as the colored men, of Philadelphia, Pa; the delegation representing the seventeen largest bridge companies in the United States, employing over 3,000 men, and scores of similar recep-

On these occasions, with but few exceptions, General Harrison responded with a speech. To the large delegations alone he made upwards of forty, and upon almost every occasion he has been expected to make some few remarks. He has upon no occasion refused, and the remarkable feature noticeable in all he. has said is the continual variety and lack of repetition. Since the General's vacation at Middle Bass there have been many requests for dates, but until within the past few days none were definitely fixed and then the time for the visits during September only was arranged. It is thought that the delegatious to come in October will be as numerous as those of any other month. This morning a number of citizens from Kansas City, on their way to the G. A. R. National Encampment, will stop here some time, in order to pay their respects to the General. They were former mem-bers of Company A, Third Missouri, and will arrive at 6:30 o'clock.

THE NEED OF PURE WATER.

Councilmen Think that Stringent Measures Should Be Taken to Secure It.

Since an outline of the forthcoming report of the City Board of Health regarding the water company's supply has been published, the councilmen are talking about the action they will probably take to put more restriction on the company. "One thing is certain," said one of them yesterday, "we will pay the company no more money until we are positive that it is fulfilling its part of the contract with the city. It must furnish water from the gallery exclusively, and must be able to furnish eight streams one hundred freet high an hour. I think we should make several more tests, and if it demonstrated, as a good many believe, that the contract cannot be carried out without using water from the canal, then we should compel the company to build another conduit line from the gallery to the well at the powerhouse. There are two things we must do. First, we must have assurance that there is a supply of water sufficient to meet the demand of a conflagration; and second, we must know that the canal cannot be drawn upon without first informing the people. It is not worth while to berate the company for their past acts, all we can do is to be sure that the people are to be protected in the future."

Councilman Darnell, who is responsible for the investigation being held, says he is not surprised at what the health board discovered. "I will always feel sore because the Council took the investigation out of my hands," said he. "When I made the charge in Council that the company were taking water from both the river and the canal a good many conneilmen didn't believe it; but I knew what I was talking about, I have the affidavits yet, and I do not propose to give them up. When the report of the health board is submitted to the Council next Monday night, I shall produce my evidence, and from it make my speech upon the report." "What action do you think the Council will

take!" he was asked. "I do not know, but I am in favor of sealing the valve that connects the well at the powerhouse with the canal, and providing a heavy penalty for breaking the seal without first giving notice to the people by at least one day's publication in the newspapers. There is a question whether it would be a wise thing to require the company to take out the pipes connecting the river and the canal. There might be a time when it would be absolutely necessary to draw upon one or both of the streams to save the city from destruction, but I, as a citizen, want to be assured that the connection is not to be made unless the people are warned. I also think that the company should give the people notice after they have worked out the mains following the use of the cacal water. It is pretty certain that the Council will take such action as will prevent

the use of canal water in the future." There is considerable curiosity among those who are responsible for the exposure of the company to know what object | the water company has in demanding the affidavits of its employes, and summoning them to appear before the board of directors to-day. A councilman says he believes the company will attempt to intimidate the men into making counter-affidavits, with a view of breaking the weight of the testimony the health board secured. The officers of the company, however, say they will have no word of censure for their employes who testified.

"Harvest Excursions

OVER THE POPULAR BEE-LINE." The Bee-line will sell tickets to all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory, Colorado and other points in the West and Southwest, on Sept 11 and 25 and Oct. 9 and 23, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good returning thirty days. For full information call on agents Bee-line railway, No. 2 Bates House, Union Depot and 1384 S. Illinois at. T. C. Peck, Passenger Agent.

Rush County Fair, leaves Indianapolis each morning at 7, return-W. H. FISHER, Gen. Agt. C., H. &

TAKING CARE OF ORPHANS

An Anniversary That Was Joyfully Observed by Little Ones and Others.

The German Association Begins Another Year with Evidence of Prosperity-A Day of Speeches, Musicand Devotional Exercises.

Figuratively speaking, the German Protestant Orphan Asylum reached its maturity yesterday. Twenty-one years ago several members of the American Protestant Association of this city were invited to Cincinnati to attend the annual celebration given by the German Protestant Orphan Association of that city. They were so impressed with the beautiful orphans' home that had been erected, and the beneficial results therefrom, that they decided to organize such an association in Indianapolis, and establish a like institution. In June, 1867, the German Protestant Orphan Association of Indianapolis was formed, and although it had no funds to command, the managers at once decided to build a home. Each of the members who went into the association contributed something, and the year following the organization the cornerstone of the home was laid. A beautiful site was secured -a rolling plat of ground on Pleasant run, two miles southeast of the court-house. There was much trouble in raising sufficient funds to put the institution on its feet, but many people with benevolent inclinations assisted in the work. On the occasion of the second anniversary the Cincinnati association came here on an excursion, and all the proceeds, amounting to \$1,200, were donated to the Indianapolis Home. The building, then complete, was furnished by the use of this money, and ever since the institution has been prosperous. During the twenty-one years of its existence several bundred orphans have been received, given good educations, and then sent to good homes in respectable families, or allowed to go out into the world under proper conditions. It is the pride of these who have been instrumental in making the institution a necess that none of those who have left its door have ever proved unworthy of the care given

In October, 1886, a heavy loss befel the association by a partial destruction of its building by fire. The conflagration occurred at 1 o'clock in the morning, and one of the orphans perished in the flames. Friends of the institution immeciately came to its aid, and the building was soon replaced by a better one. In addition to the large and handsome edifice. the association now has nine acres of land. The property is valued at \$75,000, but through misfortune has cost the association more than that. The home is kept up by contributions and assessments. The county pays 25 cents a day for each child kept, and the members of the association, now numbering nearly 400, pay a stipulated amount annually. In addition to these sources of revenue many people not connected with the management of the home continue their contributions. Henry Pauli is now president of the association, and Carl Maier and wife have charge of the home.

The twenty-first anniversary was fittingly observed. It has been customary to hold celebrations annually, and on such occasions the Cincinnati association has always taken part. Yesterday sixteen car-loads of people came over from that city. Following the German custom, beer was always sold at their anniversary observances until this year. Several months ago the trustees decided that no beer should hereafter be sold on the grounds of the Home on such occasions. It was feared that the innovation would seriously interfere with the success of the celebration, but the 5,000 people who were present yesterday showed to the contrary. There were not so many men present as on former achiversaries, but the average was made up by a greatly increased attendance of women. All the German Protestant churches in the city held no morning service, and joined in a union meeting on the grounds of the Home. The services began at 10 o'clock, and were opened by a song by the orphan children entitled "This is the Day of the Lord." Rev. John C. Peters. of the Zion German Evangelical Church, delivered a speech of greeting, after which there was a song by the assembly. There was prayer by the Rev. Mr. Keller, of Cumberland, and music by the choir of Zion's Church. The sermon was by the Rev. John S. Schneider, of the First German Methodist Church. Following him the choir of his church saug, after which the Rev. Hansing, of the Evangelical congregation, addressed the orphans. He took the life of Christ, and drew from it several impressive lessons.

The services closed with prayer by Rev. Mathius M. George, of the Second German Methodist Church, and a song by the orphan children. At noon the ladies of the Woman's Orphan Association, which is a branch of the original association, served dinner on the ground. A thousand or more people contributed to the prosperity of the home by purchasing their dinner. In addition to the dinner light refreshments of all kinds, including ginger ale, pop, lemonade, soda-water and milkshake were sold, and the revenue derived was almost as large as when beer was made an attraction. The afternoon exercises began at 2 o'clock with music by the Union Band. There was a chorus by the orphans, and then Mayor Depay delivered a brief address. He said he had attended nearly all the celebrations of the institution deserved the best of everything. By the fruit the tree was known. The character of any people could be told by the way they treated their orphans. He had always been proud of Indianapolis because he knew it was foremost to providing for its unfortunates. During the twenty-one years of its existence the institution had been the means of untold good, and was an henor to the people who had established it. I was an institution that deserved the support of all classes of people, without regard to nationaldoors, and to treat them

It was an institution prepared to accept orphans who were brought to they deserved. In conclusion the Mayor said he was glad to be permitted to welcome to the grounds the people who came there from year to year, and who evinced by their presence that they had an interest in the success of the institution. He was also giad to welcome the people who came from the sister city of Cincinnati, To them belonged a part of the credit for the foundation of the home, and they would always be welcome.

After more music by the Union Band and Zions Church choir, Prof. C. E. Emmerich, professor of German in the High-school, delivered an address in that tongue. He dwelt upon the beneficent result of charity, and believed the Germans of the city should be proud because they had provided such a home for the orphans. Nothing afforded one so much pleasure as to have a home. A man might for a time be permitted to occupy a paiace, but still his heart yearned for a home. ferring to the training of children of German parents, he urged that they should be taught to speak the German language. They should be brought up as true American citizens, but if for no other reason than in the way of an accomplishment parents should teach their children the mother tongue.

The exercises closed with a chorus by the or phans. During the remainder of the evening the thousands present amused themselves by promenading in the beautiful grounds.

The State Fair.

The State fair will be open for exhibition two evenings of next week. On Wednesday evening the Mendelssohn Society, under the auspices of D. H. Baldwin & Co., give a grand concert, and an entertainment in charge of the Model will be given on Thursday. It is hoped by keeping open after 6 o'clock that a large number of visitors will make an effort to go who are otherwise engaged during the day. A number of new and attractive displays are being placed in position on the upper floor by the Woman's Association. and it is hoped that all will be in position by Saturday night. The superintendent of the woman's department, Mrs. A. M. Noe, will be at the grounds this morning, and also from Thursday morning on. After Wednesday application for space in this department will have to be made at the building.

Row at a Picnic A Sunday pienie at Emmerich's Grove yesterday resulted in a general fight during the afternoon in which some shooting was done. Ample preparations had been made the night before for a grand spree, and the grounds were well stocked with beer and other liquors. Late in the afternoon some young fellows, whose names could not be ascert ained, became involved in a dispute over a girl, also unknown. The custoand fired. A stray ball struck a young girl by Republicans for this election. Four brothers of the name of Phipps, living at No. 126 West my acquaintance are notable examples. One of Maryland street, inflicting a flesh wound in her them voted for Blaine last election, and the

right thigh. The police were called to the grounds, but failed to find the fighters as they

MEN FROM THE OLD ARMY.

Thousands of Them Passing Through on the Way to Their Annual Encampment.

This morning and evening over six hundred members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city alone will leave for Columbus, O., to attend the national encampment, which begins in that city to-day and continues until Friday. The members of the George H. Thomas Post will meet at their hall this morning at 10 o'clock, and at 10:30 o'clock will march to the Union Depot and take the special train on the O., I. & W. A train leaves over the Panhandle a half hour later, and at 9 o'clock evening another go out over the O., I. & W. To-day at Columbus will be given up to arranging camps and making general preparations for the encampment. Tomorrow will occur the grand parade, and on Wednesday the day will be devoted to the

proper opening of the encampment. Nothing special has yet been arranged for Thursday, so Several special trains passed through the city night en route from Illinois, Kansas Missouri. The first was one reachhere at 8 o'clock from Independence, Kan., bearing 290 ex-soldiers. Before coming into Indianapolis the train was polled showing, that out of the number, 251 were for Harrison, 30 for Cleveland, while 9 would give their votes to other candidates. A vote on another train from Cowley county, Kansas, resulted as follows: Harrison, 431; Cieveland, 56; Streeter, 6, with one complimentary vote for Belva Lockwood. The most remarkable result was that gained on a train from southern Kansas, which brought but one Democratic vote out of 500 passengers. Early yesterday evening a train of twelve coaches from Trenton, Mo., passed through, but it could not be learned whether or

not a vote was taken on it. At 10:20 o'clock last night a train over the L & St. L., and another at 11:30 over the Vandalia, came in crowded. Another I. & St. I. train between the two named was loaded with veterans from Osage and Harvey counties, Kansas. As it pulled into the depot those on board gave a rousing cheer for Harrison. There were al most as many women as men on board, and they seemed to be as enthusiastic for Harrison the men. A poll taken after train left St. Louis showed the political status of these on to be as follows: Harrison, 170; Cleveland, 75; Streeter, 18; Fisk, 6. In a chair-car were a gentleman and wife from Osage county, who had with them twin beys two months old, named Harrison and Morton. The babes attracted a great deal of attention, and the large crowd that gathered around the car to see them ventured the opinion that they would "get Although the Bee-line sent through five special

trains of veterans last night, and the Vandalia three, the crowd has just begun coming. Anderson Post will leave this morning, ac-

ocmpanied by a drum corps. Arrangements have been made for the accomodation of 10,000 soldiers from Indiana, and it is said that at least 6,000 will be in attendance. Strengous efforts to have the encampment held in Indianapolis the coming year will be made. Atlanta, Ga., will also try to get it there. Quite a number are in favor of selecting Atlanta from the fact that so far the South has been left out for encampment meetings. The Indianapolis posts will make an effort to have as many as possible of the posts of other States stop here on their return. It is understood that a few have already stated their intention of

THE NEW YORK DILEMMA.

Cleveland Would Like Whitney, but Hill Is Master of the Situation.

New York Special. Governor Hill's friends are becoming alarmed over the rumors that have come up here from Washington the last few days that the President is still bent on forcing him into retirement. Those who profess to have got into the inner administration circles at the national capital declare emphatically that Mr. Cleveland insists on making Secretary Whitney the candidate for Governor, and they also claim that Hill has been approached within the last week with inducements to withdraw from the contest. The plain truth is, that added to his dislike for Governor Hill, Mr. Cleveland is afraid that the saloon platform and indorsement with which Hill will go before the people will lose the State irrevocably. He does not share the belief of the Hill managers that the saloons are more powerful than the churches. Besides that, he fears the "knifing" that will undoubtedly follow Hill's nomination, for the latter's friends openly boast that they intend to make his vote larger than Cleveland's, no matter what the cost. This threat is not enjoyed by the Cleveland followers, and they are quietly circulating the report that the President will probably exercise the power which he undoubtedly possesses of making Secretary Whit-Whether he will do so or not remains to be

seen, for the same secrecy with which he guards his purposes at Washington surrounds the intentions of his friends here. The nominating convention will be held next Tuesday, at Buffalo. It was an open secret three months ago that the administration was determined to side-track the Governor. The aqueduct investigation, prompted by Mr. Cleveland's agents, was the first step in this direction. Other exposures of lesser magnitude have followed, but Hill has bobbed up serenely after each of them, and displayed association since he had been a resident of the such strength in the party that the effort to kill city, and he was always glad to be present. The him off was suddenly stopped. A truce was established between the two factions. It lasted during the early stages of the campaign, but with the growing Indications of defeat in this State. Cleveland has again begun to distrust the Hill crowd. It is now simply a matter of policy with him whether to defeat Hill's renomination or not. He is dangerous, either as a candidate or as an individual, for he controls the liquor

and other interests so completely that he can use them at the polls to suit his own purposes. The best information is that Hill will get the nomination next Tuesday, and that there will be a final, though reluctant acquiescence from the White House. It is said that the national committee, anxious to please the President, intimated to Governor Hill last week that, if fnominated, he would have to take care of himself, as they had no money to spare for him. To this the Governor replied that he was able to take care of himself, and that he expected neither to give aid nor to receive it. The nomination of Hill is satisfactory to the Republicans, and especially to Warner Miller, the party nomines. Mr. Miller states that he would rather have Hill against him than any other man, for his candidacy emphasizes the issue between the saloons and the temperance people.

BROOKLYN IRISHMEN.

They Rally to the Support of Harrison and

Shortly before noon to-day an old gentleman quickly entered the Republican headquarters in Montague street and inquired for the reporters. He drew from his pocket a report of a meeting held last evening, which will somewhat surprise the Democratic ward leaders. It was a meeting for the purpose of organizing the Ninth Ward Workingmen's Protective League, and the organization proceeded to completion amid perfeet harmony. The meeting took place in a hall on Bergen street, near Grand avenue. John J. Kennedy was elected president; Michael Crimmins, vice-president; John J. Ryan, recording secretary; M. J. Logan, corresponding secretary, and John Murphy, treasurer. Seventy-five names were enrolled, and a set of resolutions approving of the Chicago platform and declaring that the purpose of the league was to pro-tect American labor from competition with the pauper labor of Europe was passed. Here is the concluding and most significant paragraph

Resolved, That we, the members of the Ninth Ward Workingmen's Protection League, who have all been life-long Democrats, and who, to a considerable exent, have been driven from Ireland by the cursed free trade, do pledge our earnest support to the nominees of the national Republican ticket this fall, and that we urge all citizens who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow to join our league and promote

The old gentleman who carried the news to headquarters said: "I have lived in the Ninth ward all my life, and I have never seen a campaign like this. The Irish Democrats are badly scared of free trade, and they are going to defeat it. They will work in this canvass as they never worked before. It is a question of bread and butter, and their Democracy has to take a back seat. We organized quietly last night, but you will be able to hear us canvassing and shouting for protection as soon as we get our Harrison and Morton banner up. We appointed a com-mittee to canvass other wards of this city and form other branches of the league. We will form a branch in each ward and town, and fill every branch with Democrats who never voted the Republican ticket in their lives, but who will strike a blow against free trade this fall. Down in the Twelfth ward the feeling of oldtime Democrats is as strong as in the Ninth. I Rush County Fair.

At Rushville, Sept. 11 to 15. Special train carried out and finally revolvers were drawn house have turned from the Democracy to the

other three were going to eat him. Now all are enthusiastic for Harrison, so as to down free trade. We who have been driven out of the old country by it know what it means."

The Arrest of Ira J. Chase for Iliegal Voting.

Huntington Herald. Democratic papers endeavor to make a point against Elder Ira J. Chase, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-governor, because of his arrest for alleged illegal voting in 1880, at Wabash. As Elder Chase was arrested at the home of the editor of this paper (then a resident of Wabash), where a social of the Christian Church was being held, and as the editor and several other citizens of Wabash accompanied him to Indianapolis, where Mr. Chase was promptly discharged after a brief examination the next day, we are in position to know the inside facts of the case.

Elder Chase had been a resident of Wabash, and the pastor of the Christian Church there, over six months when the election occurred. Before coming to Wabash his home was in Illinois. His family did not reach Wabash until several weeks after he arrived, although they had broken up housekeeping in Illinois when he came to Wabash. On election day one Charles Lemon, a potorious thug of Danville, Ill., was arrested for illegal voting. His arrest aroused the ire of Doc DePuy, and, with a malignancy which is characteristic of the man, he endeavored to retaliate by swearing out the papers for the arrest of the "d-d preacher." It was a clear case of spite on DePuy's part. (1) Because of a desire to avenge Lemon, (2) Because the Doc. bates a preacher on sight, and he hoped to gratify his animosity by disgracing Elder

Of course, except the humiliation of arrest, and the inconvenience of a trip to Indianapolis, where, in less than an hour after the examination was begun Elder Chase was triumphantly acquitted, no harm resulted. It was not only clearly shown that Elder Chase had a right to vote, but it was proved that he had not voted until he had taken counsel with such lawyers as Major M. H. Kidd and Hon. Calvin Cowgill, both of whom had advised him of his clear right to do so.

The Way It Works This Year.

Philadelphia American.

From two distinct quarters come reports that the gains of the Prohibitionists are from the Democrats this year, not from the Republicans. A Democrat in Maine and the head of the Prohibitionist campaign in Indiana are the two autherities. This is not unlikely. In 1884 there were Republicans, like Dr. Howard Crosby, who had no special affinities for the third party, but who voted for Mr. St. John because a dislike for the Republican candidate held them back from their own party. They would not vote for Mr. Cleveland, so they went over for the time to the third party by way of protest. They are now back in the Republican ranks, while Democrats who dislike the attitude of their own party with regard to free trade, civil-service reform and temperance, but who hate to go over to the Republicans even for a time, are taking to the third party by way of protest. It is quite possible that so far from hurting the Republican party this year the Prohibitionists will prove a help to it. This of course is exactly what they do not wish to do. Their one hepe is to force the Republican party, through repeated defeats, to adopt their plans. They were confident of their success when their vote in New York in 1884 defeated Mr. Blaine; they contended there was no hope for the Republicans except in adopting their method for the cure of the evils of intemperance. But the rise of the anti-saloon and high-license movement, and the thrusting of free trade into the foreground as a party issue have changed all that. Should the result be that General Fisk's candidacy actually helped Mr. Harrison, the raison d' etre of the party would be gone, for they know that no amount of defeat will ever divorce the Democracy of the North from its alliance with the saloon.

What Talmage Learned in Indiana.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage, just back from an extensive trip West and South, says to a reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle: "In Indiana, notwithstanding all that has been said in the newspapers in regard to there being no enthusiasm for their candidate, I have to say that I never saw so much enthusiasm for any candidate as I saw among the Republicans for General Harrison." It is evident that Dr. Talmage doesn't regard Indiana as a doubtful State. His testimony is the more valuable because he himself supports the Prohibition party, and as between Republicans and Democrats he may be regarded as, in a sense, a non-prejudiced observer.

Cleveland's Cruetty to Thurman, Detroit Tribune.

Mr. Thurman is being sacrificed to the incubus of the White House that not only hangs a dead weight upon bim but is crushing him into his grave. However, Cleveland has never shown a compassion or a sensibility which might lead anybody to suppose he would have the least hesitation to make use of a mound in a cemetery as a stepping stone to his own aggrandizement.

The Way of It.

Portland Oregonian. Thurman says, in his remarkable statesmanlike way, that "the negro is a very prolific aniforced to kill him off and otherwise binder his voting at the South to keep that region solid for copperheads.

> Cheap Excursion Rates West VIA VANDALIA LINE,

Sept. 11 and 25, Oct. 9 and 23, tickets good to return thirty days from date of sale. In connection with this appouncement it may be well to give a few of the reasons why the Vandalia line stands pre-eminently at the head of all other routes. It is the shortest line to St. Louis, the safest and best, provides better accommodations for all classes of passengers, unvarying in its punctuality, and fares as low as

by any other lines. It will be to your advantage to call on a ticket agent of the Vandalia line before making any arrangements for tickets. H. R. DERING. Assistant General Passenger Agent. Vandalia Line, Indianapolis.

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Will leave Indianapolis Tuesday, Sept. 11. via the I., D. & W. Ry., the Indianapolis and Kansas City Short-line. No change of cars between Ind auspois and Kansas City. For particulars call on or address H. A. CHERRIER, city ticket agent I., D. & W. Ry., 99 S. Ills. st.

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Soap. A staple accessory of the bath and the Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown. 50 cents. Go to Cincinnati

Saturday, Sept. 15, with the commercial travelers, via. C., H. & D. Rate matters are a little unsettled yet, but you can bet your excess baggage that the "Old Reliable" will not be holding the bag when the procession moves.

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I had passed from flower to fruit, from fruit to death, and through death to blooming life again, I never knew; but with the spirit of pity, warming the earth wherein I grew, all life seemed renewed, and so I was christened by the name under which, in happy Providence, you have known, and yet SANFORD'S GINGER. know, your friend,

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